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VOL. XVI NO. 50

CAPITALIST WORLD

IN MINIATURE—A FEW BRIEF GLIMPSES AT IT.

Applying The Wrong Tests—Undermining Mother Eddy—Windmills, Electric And “Educational”—Striking Waiters Prove That Workers Feed The Idlers—The Salvation Army Anti-Suicide Bureau.

“La Nature” (Paris) reports acoustic tests for public speakers. Considering the kind of speakers put forward by the capitalist class, mental tests are more necessary. N. B. Henry Clews spoke at Cooper Union recently.

Attacks upon the material foundations of religions wreck them. Under Feudalism, the Catholic Church, a great land-owner, was all powerful; but since the advent of capitalism, which reposes might in the owner of capital, the strength of the church has been on the wane. Recently, Dowie had his material foundations taken from under him. Now, evidently, it is Mother Eddy’s turn. To paraphrase Marx, the church can better afford an attack on any of its 36 articles of faith, than on 1-36th of its income.

In Germany, electric experts are deriving light from windmills. In this country, the “educational” experts import windmills à la Mallock, to create darkness. The difference is less rhetorical than appears at first glance.

“The workers feed the idlers,” is not empty rhetoric. 30 dinners were spoiled in the fashionable Hotel Breslin when two hundred waiters went on strike for more wages. What starvation and famine would ensue if all the workers were to strike? Better far, that they look out the capitalist class and save the race such afflictions for all time.

Physicians are experimenting with the delicacy of the eye muscles. We advise to practice a close examination of modern society for their patients. The latter will find much to offend not only the delicacy of the eye muscles, but delicacy in all its manifestations. Capitalism, on which modern society is based, is brutal and brutalizing.

Condemnation is often commendation. When Harriman said “Roosevelt is no

PURPOSES OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

TO CAST A REVOLUTIONARY BALLOT AND CREATE THE MEANS OF ENFORCING IT.

Fellow Wage-Worker:

We ask you for your assistance in the work necessary to the emancipation of our class, and therefore we find it our duty, as far as possible, to equip you with the information that has been acquired by our movement.

Shall the hereditary industrial tyranny of capitalists, and their practice of robbing the workers, be overthrown?

Will the workers organize where they work, take full control of production, and themselves dispose of what they produce?

Would you like to apply a test as to which is the better, capitalist control of industry or control by the workers? You would? All right. When you and your fellows organize and make demands upon the employer, a victory for you is an imposition of the workers’ authority; if the employer wins, it is the exercise of capitalist authority. Ask yourself which you like best.

There are but two sources of economic injustice; one is tyranny, the other is robbery; they usually go together. The power of the capitalists to tyrannize over and rob the workers springs from the capitalists’ control of industry. The wage-workers’ path to emancipation, then, is straight and plain; they must overthrow capitalist control of industry.

Purpose of a Political Party.

We, of the Socialist Labor Party, put up a political ticket as a means of taking a referendum vote of the people on the question of “Capitalism or Socialism.” We ardently favor Industrial Revolution, but we do not want to rebel against the will of society. Should we attempt to seize control of industrial institutions while unprepared and while the majority of the people believe in and

WEEKLY PEOPLE



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

SUPPLEMENTARY

business man,” he said the only credible thing ever uttered against the confounder (sic) of the Japanese. Business, whether expressed by Harriman, Rockefeller, Ryan, or any other financial magnate that has been recently exposed, is the acme of swindle and exploitation. He who, therefore, lacks its qualifications is to be congratulated; for to be no business man is to be no swindler or exploiter.

Appearances are deceiving; and phrases, the coin of language, should not be accepted until tested. Is Roosevelt really no business man? Is he without the qualities that entitle him to the honorable distinction? We know not; but if a recent series of questions which indicate that Roosevelt recalled the Panama canal contract from a Harriman clique in favor of a Ryan clique, have any basis in fact, as they appear to have, then Roosevelt is a business man among business men; guided by their “principles” and acting in their interests.

The five policemen arrested in Brooklyn for extortion, ought to take a few pointers from the Ice Trust. By controlling natural and social resources, the Ice Trust is enabled to practice extortion without fear of arrest.

The Salvation Army Anti-Suicide Bureau is ready to do anything for humanity, except remove the provocation for suicide. The competitive system, with its individual isolation, unemployment, overwork and uncertainty, will be permitted to go on turning out material for the profit of the bureaus. Socialism with its fraternalism and commonweal which would remove the incentive to suicide, is not to be thought of.

The strength of a movement is reflected in the opposition of its opponents. The opposition to the Industrial Workers of the World, offered by the Illinois branch of Mitchell’s coal operators’ union, should leave no doubt of the fact that the I. W. W. is working among Illinois miners.

The belief that the labor union is the only uncorrupted and unbiased institution of the times, and is therefore the only factor upon which the working class can rely, is not to be encouraged, as it is not based on fact. The labor union of the Gompers-Mitchell type is more corrupt and more bosses than Tammany Hall. The only reliance of the working class is in class-conscious industrial unionism.

Seeing that, in either case, the evil of divided energies is incurred, and cannot be escaped, the question resolves itself into this—which of the two organizations is it preferable to divide energies.

Current Adams Trial Gives Prosecution Pretext for Further Delay—Want To Prevent Adams from Testifying in Favor of Defense.

Wallace, Idaho, March 2.—The latest report here as to the calling of the famous Moyer-Haywood case, is to the effect that the accused miners’ trial will be put off from March 5th, the present date, to March 15th. This further postponement was strongly indicated in yesterday’s proceedings at the trial of Steve Adams, who is accused of the murder of Fred Tyler, a timber settler.

The reason for this move of the prosecution is thought to be that they wish to get the Adams trial out of the way before they begin their big case, both for the sake of freeing their prosecuting attorneys, and also to keep, if possible, Steve Adams behind prison bars during the trial, and thus prevent him from testifying in favor of the defense.

Since the closing of the discussion “As to Politics” was announced in these columns a correspondent, who prefers not to have his name published, sent in this question:

“I’m no ‘pure and simple political Socialist’, as you will see; and I am no ‘pure and simple physical force’, as you will also see. I believe with you that political action is necessary. The Labor Movement may not step down from the plane of civilized methods. If it did, none would be better suited than our capitalist masters. I hope I’ve set myself clear on that score. I also believe with you that the ballot is just so much paper thrown away, without the physical force to back it up, or, as you have neatly said, ‘to enforce the Right that the ballot proclaims.’ I’ve set myself clear on that score also, I hope.

“Now, what I want to know is this: Does it follow, as you seem to think, that we must have the I. W. W., I mean an industrial Union, to supplement the ballot? I think not. I think we should concentrate our efforts, instead of dividing them. Why should we divide our efforts, and our money, and our time between a political and an economic organization? I’ll watch the Letter Box.”

The answer merits more thorough than off-hand treatment in the Letter Box. Both the question and the answer will fitly supplement the discussion which closes in this issue with the answers to Rice’s questions.

What our correspondent desires is to avoid a division of energy. A wise desire. Does his plan answer his desire? Evidently he fails to see that it does not. The only interpretation his plan admits of is the organizing of a military, an armed force to back up the revolutionary ballot. The division of energy is not avoided. It is only transferred to an armed, instead of to an economic organization.

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MOYER-HAYWOOD CASE IN CONGRESS.

Petition introduced demanding full investigation of the infamous kidnapping.

Washington, March 2.—Congress has been asked to institute an investigation into all of the facts and circumstances attending the arrest in Colorado of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood, and George A. Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and the deportation to Idaho to stand trial on charges of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

Senator Carmack to-day introduced a petition signed by thousands of workingmen and citizens, and also had printed in the Record the dissenting opinion of Associate Justice McKenna to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States that the court could not inquire into the circumstances surrounding the alleged “kidnapping” of the three men.

of our revolutionary demand, then the capitalists must yield up their control of industry; and, whether they do so yield voluntarily or not, we, the industrially organized workers will take control of industry and proclaim the general industrial democracy, guaranteed by that Socialist vote that our action will be supported by society.

gives with, the economic or the military?

A military organization implies no one, or two, it implies a number of things. Bombs, explosives, generally, may be left out of the reckoning. They may be of incidental, but not of exclusive use by an organized force.

First of all powder is needed. The best of powder needs bullets and balls to do the business. The best of powder, bullets and balls are useless without guns. Nor are inferior guns of much avail when pitted against the up-to-date guns at the command of the capitalist class.

The military organization of the revolutionary proletariat will need the most effective weapons. The question has often been asked from capitalist sources. Where will you get the money from to buy the railroads and the other capitalist plants? The question is silly. No one proposes, nor will there be any occasion, to “buy” those things. Not silly, however, but extremely pertinent, is the question, Where will the proletariat get the billions needed to purchase such a military equipment?

Suppose the billions be forthcoming. Weapons, in the hands of men unskilled in their use, are dangerous, primarily, to those who hold them. Numbers, untrained in military evolutions, only stand in one another’s way. Where and how could these numbers practice in the use of their arms, and in the military drill? Where and how could they do the two things in secret? In public, of course, it would be out of question.

Suppose finally, that the problem of the billions were solved, and the still more insuperable problem of exercise and drill be overcome. Suppose the military organization of the proletariat took the field and triumphed. And then—it would immediately have to dissolve. Not only will it not have been able to afford the incidental protection that the revolutionary Union could afford to the proletariat while getting ready, but all its implements, all the money that it did cost, all the tricks it will have learned, and the time consumed in learning them, will be absolutely lost.

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Division of energy being unavoidable, can there be any doubt what organization should divide the energies of the proletariat with their political organization—the military or the Industrial?

You have seen men wrongfully thrown into jail in the city of San Jose, but this is but a minor crime in comparison with that before us. There are many who do not understand the cause of labor. They have not studied labor. Many there are who say that it is very hard to understand how power can resort to the use of thugs to attain an object and then charge that crime committed to the door of labor organizations. It is hard to believe, yet this is the truth, and we have had sufficient proof of this.

Suitable resolutions were read and adopted unanimously—copies of which will be forwarded to the President and his cabinet, Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Governors and Judges of Colorado and Idaho.

Mr. G. W. Moyer being indisposed was unable to appear, but himself and family sent a letter thanking the people of San Jose for their kind efforts on behalf of their imprisoned brother.

“No!”

“If they are murdered do you pledge yourselves never to rest satisfied until this system, which makes 75 per cent of the people slaves and 25 per cent free, shall be crushed and wiped out forever?”

“Yes! Yes!”

“One thousand men and women, friends and staunch defenders of labor, cheered to the echo these answers to the questions put by Chairman E. B. Mercadier at a citizens’ mass meeting held yesterday afternoon at Eagles’ hall, called for the purpose of lodging a mighty protest against the imprisonment of Charles H. Moyer and William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, labor leaders, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.”

The above were the headlines and opening paragraph as it appeared in the San Jose Daily Mercury. The meeting was the most successful both from a financial standpoint and as a demonstration ever held by labor in this part of the State. The hall was filled to overflowing and many were unable to gain admittance. The parade, headed by the Musicians’ Union and John Stanley of the Building Trades Council was comprised of over 500 men. What attracted attention and added interest to the meeting was the notice that G. W. Moyer, a brother of Chas. H. Moyer, the imprisoned President of the Western Federation of Miners, was to speak; and also the program were Mrs. St. John, mother of Vincent St. John, and N. L. Greist, a former newspaper man of Cripple Creek, Colo.

The joint conference, which constituted the executive committee of the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Protest League, was composed of delegates from the Building Trades Council, Federated Trades, Socialist party, Workingmen’s Sick and Death Benefit Society and the Socialist Labor Party. Comrades E. B. Mercadier of the Socialist Labor Party, acted as chairman of the meeting and in strong, forcible language introduced the subject and the speakers to the audience.

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formerly of Colorado, gave an exhaustive review of the case, which has aroused labor throughout the country. He told of the murder of Steunenberg, of the events leading up to the differences between the mine owners and the miners, of the arrest of the three men, of the manipulation of laws which had been enacted and then set aside by the mine owners in order that labor might be crushed out and the leaders of labor of the Western Federation of Miners charged with the murder of a man unknown to them by sight.

Mrs. M. C. St. John was next introduced. It was her son, Vincent St. John, who was arrested with the three labor leaders and who was also charged with complicity in the murder. St. John, a young man of 30 years of age, was thrown into a cell and every effort was made to convict him. He was tried and freed. Again he was arrested and was declared innocent. Again one year ago he was charged with the same crime, and this time the case was closed and he was given his liberty. Mrs. St. John told of the trials through which her son had passed and the effort made to get him out of the States of Colorado and Idaho by the mine owners, they claiming, she states, that he was too powerful a leader of labor. This and only this was the object of wealth and power to find guilty a man who was not only innocent of the crime as proven by the courts, but had never seen the man, she said.

The next speaker was Henry Ryan and while he crossed the line to boom Union Labor in general and the Cigarmakers’ International Union in particular his remarks were well received.

“I am proud of this turnout to-day of labor and its friends. It shows that labor of San Jose is responding to the call which has been heard throughout the world. To-day in every city and town of these United States meetings similar to this are being held. And what for? What is the purpose of this meeting? It is emphatically to lodge a mighty protest against the enactment of a crime on the verge of being committed. This meeting goes to show that an injury to one is an injury to all. (Applause and cheers of Right!)

The laboring class is awakening, and the day is not far distant when those who make one law for the rich and another for the poor will be greeted with the quiet yet stern words of labor, ‘So far and no farther.’

You have seen men wrongfully thrown into jail in the city of San Jose, but this is but a minor crime in comparison with that before us. There are many who do not understand the cause of labor. They have not studied labor. Many there are who say that it is very hard to understand how power can resort to the use of thugs to attain an object and then charge that crime committed to the door of labor organizations. It is hard to believe, yet this is the truth, and we have had sufficient proof of this.

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Fraternally yours,
Ed. Moore, Secretary.
Mr. N. L. Greist of Santa Cruz, Calif.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

FIRST WOMAN’S LOCAL IN NEW YORK WHEELS INTO LINE.

Compact Organization of Millinery Workers the Harbinger of An Awakening of the Women Wage Slaves of the Metropolis—Reports of Delegates Keep Up Usual Interest—Strong Undercurrent Towards Industrial Unionism Setting in in Nearly All Industries.

A well attended meeting of the New York Industrial Council was held on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 222 East Twenty-ninth street. The officers elected at the last meeting were regularly installed, and took their places immediately.

The reports of delegates embraced many noteworthy points, as showing the quiet undercurrent setting towards Industrial Unionism, both among the organized and the unorganized workers of the city. Delegates were seated from five organizations, the Musicians, the Printers, Bird Cage Makers, the Iron Bedstead Workers, and No. 536, the new Hungarian Mixed Local.

The delegate of the Bird Cage Makers, which is a branch of the Metal Workers’ Union, lost no time in getting busy. He reported a steady growth of the branch, and the

AS TO POLITICS

(By Charles Rice, New York)

January 23

The controversial columns "As to Politics" have proved intensely interesting and suggestive even to workers outside of the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party or the Industrial Workers of the World. Quite a notable element, ever growing numerically, of the Socialist party men, members as well as non-members (the writer among them) are on the point of turning a new leaf in Socialist theory and tactics. Many of us are disgusted with the untenable, double-faced hobbobbing of the Socialist party organizations and its prominent (a. la. Hanford, Hoch, etc.), with the A. F. of L., not to speak of campaigning methods frequently resorted to by the Socialist party in different States that nauseate by their stench of Rep-Dem vote-catching. We are now taking stock of our traditional parliamentary Socialism and are looking around us for new light.

I am confident that I voice the sense of a great number of Socialist party members and sympathizers in propounding the following questions for our especial benefit:

What is the exact position of the Daily People on the question of so-called political action in connection with a class-conscious labor consolidation of the L. W. W. type? So far, unfortunately, we have not been able to cull from the columns of the People a DEFINITE and EXHAUSTIVE exposition of the People's attitude on this head, an exposition DEFINITE as to the terms involved (e. g., "political action") and as to practical steps to carry out that attitude. Let the Editor take the trouble to give an exhaustive statement of all that his position implies, taking care to DEFINE preliminarily EVERY DOUBTFUL, or involved, or ambiguous term or expression, and assuming nothing for granted until he has covered THIS part of his work (i. e. definition) and he will have cleared the way for a much more effective and beneficial discussion of this question of the utmost importance to all wage slaves.

II.

Is the position taken by the Daily People on this question identical with that of the S. L. P. itself?

III.

This query is put here simply as a hint to the Editor to take account of it in formulating his answer to the first query, as the answer to the third is necessarily involved in the answer to the first. The platform of the S. L. P. states that "The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution (italics are mine), this (capitalist) system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall," and "We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them."

In view of this, the following queries under this head are legitimate:

(a) What is there to conquer and from whom to conquer, if this system will naturally work out its own downfall?

(b) If some conquering has to be done, who will do it—the Socialist Labor Party or the I. W. W. (through a political organization of its own)?

(c) What shall we, in quest of new and certain light in our sea of doubts, meanwhile do? Shall we join the S. L. P. to help build it up, get ourselves drilled for the final "conquering" and then disband and walk over to the political organization that the I. W. W. will have by that time evolved?

(d) Will the I. W. W. at all be likely to evolve such an organization if we persist in building up the S. L. P.? If we are to join the I. W. W. and to try to steer its course away from politics, that is from indorsing any existing Socialist political organization, and at the same time band ourselves outside as a body of staunch S. L. P.ites, then where will our I. W. W. political expression through an organization of its own come in?

(e) Shall we not join the S. L. P., but stay in the S. P. and try to do what we can to counteract the semibourgeois tendencies and dubious methods of the Bergers, Wilshires, and their ilk, and wait till the I. W. W. will work out its own political machinery for "taking" and afterwards "holding" the means of wealth-production and distribution, as we will have to at any rate; to disband, to strip ourselves of our S. L. P. or S. P. garments in order to don the full revolutionary dress suit of the I. W. W.?

CHAS. RICE.

ANSWER TO I.

A rapid sketch of the social evolution that underlies the word "political" may aid in understanding the different shades of meaning that the word conveys. Genesis 2, 24 proclaims this maxim: "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife"; the same Genesis 3, 16, proclaims this other maxim: "and thy desire shall be unto thy husband, and he shall rule over thee."

The two maxims are obviously contradictory. They can not stand abreast of each other. They were not reflected by the same, they were reflected by different social stages. The first was reflected by an earlier, the second by a later social stage. At the earlier social stage a man

out, and preserved for the term the technically historic meaning it had acquired. "Political action" is a purely technical expression. It means the peaceful trial of strength in social issues. As such, the term is generic. It embraces a number of things, that is, all the things necessary for its realization. It embraces primaries; conventions, or any other established method for the nomination of candidates for office in the "political," that is, the "class rule" government; campaigning, that is, agitation in favor of the principles and, of course candidates, of the party; voting (not private voting) but voting in the same place where the opponents vote; finally, as a consequence, "parliamentary activity."

None of these details of "political action" has a doubtful or double meaning, except the last—"parliamentary activity."

Parliamentary activity is of two natures. One style of parliamentary activity takes place between opponents who have a common ground to stand upon. That sort of parliamentary activity is marked by "logrolling," or "compromise." It is the parliamentary activity of free traders with protectionists, gold standard with silver standard men, pro and anti-Trust people—in short, elements who stand upon the common ground of the capitalist system. Another sort of parliamentary activity is that observed between opponents who have no common ground to stand upon. Such parliamentary activity is the only one permissible to the representatives of a party of Socialism in the parliament of a country, such as America, where feudalism is tracelessly abolished, and the two classes—Capitalist and Proletarian—face each other. Such parliamentary activity does not tolerate "logrolling." Such parliamentary activity, wherever obtainable, is, to a great extent, the continuation, upon the much more widely heard forum of parliament, of the agitation and education conducted by such a party on the forum of the stump during the campaign. Such parliamentary activity preaches and demands the Revolution—the surrender of the Capitalist Class. Anything short of such activity by the elected candidates of a party of Socialism is "logrolling"; "logrolling" implies a common ground between the "logrollers"; consequently the "logrolling" Socialist must have shifted his ground to that of his capitalist opponent. Such a Socialist betrays the Working Class. (See *Flashlights of Amsterdam Congress, Addendum M, Review of the Dresden Convention, pp. 124-127.*) A branch of what may be called "parliamentary activity" is the activity in executive offices. There also the principle above laid down is enforceable. Socialist incumbents may act only obedient to the principle that impossible is the attempt to represent two classes engaged in the conflict of the class war; that, consequently, they represent only one class—the Working Class.

Summing up "political action" by the revolutionary Working Class, the action means the endeavor to settle, by the peaceful method of trial of strength, the issue between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class. That issue demands the overthrow of the capitalist regimen. The overthrow of the capitalist regimen implies the razing to the ground that peculiar structure of government that arose with the rising of cities and from which it took its name—POLITICAL government, class rule government. The overthrow of the capitalist regimen, in turn, means the restoration of administrative co-operation in production (see Address on the Preamble of the I. W. W. pp. 23-27).

ANSWER TO II.

The discussion "As to Politics" started more than three months ago—Daily People, Nov. 23, 1906. It was started with a letter from John Sandgren, California, a non-Party man, opposing political action and proposing that the S. L. P. and the S. P. both "break up camp." The same issue of The People contained The People's answer. The principles set up in that answer, are the principles that have been upheld throughout these more than three months.

That whatever member the S. L. P. happens to put in charge of the editorial management of the Party's English organ may fail to voice the Party's views on this, or any other vital question that may spring up, is quite imaginable. UN-imaginable is that state of things under which such an S. L. P. Editor would not have been ousted long ago. The Party's constitution, with the strict discipline that it enforces, would have suspended the Editor of The People within 48 hours after his first misstatement of the Party's position; and long before the discussion would have lasted three months and more, he would have been removed.

In view of this fact; in view of the further fact that not the slightest evidence of dissatisfaction has manifested itself on the part of the Party, but quite the reverse; the conclusion is justified that the position taken by The People in this question is the position of the S. L. P.

The word "identical" is here avoided because it is unnecessarily sweeping, although there is nothing to indicate that it would not be justified, and everything to warrant the belief that the word would fit the situation.

ANSWER TO III. (a)

What is there to conquer?—Economic freedom, which involves all other freedoms.

From whom?—From the ruling class. It does not follow that, because the CAPITALIST system works out its own downfall, therefore class rule will have

ANSWER TO III. (c) and (e).

It may be a question whether we are

now under the capitalist system proper. Much may be said on the side of the theory that, if we are not yet under a different system, we are fast tending towards it. The downfall of capitalism from the causes indicated in the S. L. P. platform, is by no means equivalent with the up-rise of the Socialist Republic. Readers of The People are recommended to read the booklet "Two Pages from Roman History," especially the first of the "Two Pages" in the latter third of which this very subject is handled in detail. The country is now moving into a social system to which the name "Capitalism," in its proper sense, is applying less and less. A monopoly period is now surging upward to which the designation "Plutocratic Feudalism" is the fitter term. It does not follow that, if the very few are gathered on one side, and very many are lumped on the other, the latter will necessarily swamp the former. They will do so only when they shall have understood their own revolutionary mission, and organized accordingly. Contrariwise—let the Working Class continue a sufficiently longer spell befuddled by the labor-lieutenants of the Capitalist Class; confused by the clutter of pure and simple political Socialists on the one side, and the shrieks of pure and simple Physical Forces, on the other; periodically swamped by the floods of misinformation with regard to things and men; and perpetually the victims of such sinister characters as the "Man of the Furred Cap" in Eugene Sue's master story *The Iron Treve*; let those within or in the suburbs of the Movement who are neither labor lieutenants of the Capitalist Class, nor pure and simple politicians, nor pure and simple clubbists, nor spreaders of false information, nor yet "Men of the Furred Cap," persist in the apathetic course of philosophically standing by and looking on, and fatuously expect to see things straightened up, instead of contributing emphatic share towards order—then, whatever periods of senseless (senseless because un-revolutionary and, therefore, merely riotous) upheavals may befit the Many will sink to the depths of serfs, actual serfs of a plutocratic feudal gibe.

There will be everything to conquer—and from whom to conquer it.

ANSWER TO III. (b).

Proceeding from the belief that the conquering will be done without the country having first to go through the ordeal of Plutocratic Feudalism—proceeding from that belief, the conquering will be done by the I. W. W., assisted, step by step, by a political party that blazons the Revolution; assisted, accordingly, by a body that expresses, in the only practical manner known, the civilized sentiment of the I. W. W. to seek a peaceful trial of strength.

Otherwise with regard to the S. L. P. Whatever defects there may be in the Party, these defects can only be of secondary nature. They are not structural.

On the fundamental issue of Unionism the Party is sound to the core. Those who would not waste their efforts should join it.

By doing so, not only will they not retard, they would promote the politico-geologic and atmospheric conditions that will ripen the well rounded, full-orbed revolutionary movement.

Should the third of the three hypotheses, considered under Answer III. (b), come to pass, then, as stated in the answer to the first Sandgren letter in this discussion, "The S. L. P. will 'break up camp' with a shout of joy, if a body merging into its own ideal can be said to 'break up camp'."

ANSWER TO III. (d).

The bulk of the answer under this head has been given under the heads of the answers to III. (b), (c), and (e)—at least indirectly.

More than once has the remark been heard that it was unfortunate for the normal growth and development of the I. W. W. that there were two rival parties of Socialism in the field. Quite possibly Sandgren's position has its roots in that experience. To the obvious fact of the retarding effect upon the I. W. W. of the rivalry of these two parties probably in due his wish that they both "break up camp"; and probably hence, and not due to any conscious objection to political action, he has unwittingly flown to the extreme of the theoretical rejection of political action altogether.

However this may be, vain are all tears over facts. The only wise thing to do is to see the facts squarely in the face.

The two rival parties are in existence. Their rivalry proceeds from different conceptions regarding the function of the Union, and, inferentially, regarding the function of political action. The conception of the one, the S. L. P., tallies with that of the I. W. W.; the conception of the other, the S. P., is at variance with that of the I. W. W. Inevitable was the experience that members of both parties should find themselves in the I. W. W.—members of the S. L. P., graduates from the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, entering the I. W. W. as ducks take to a mill-pond; and members of the S. P. segregating into that party's component elements: one element, like ducks that had been hatched out by hens, fraternizing on and in their common element with their newly-found brothers from the S. L. P.; the other element, like hens who had hatched out ducks, cackling and fluttering and scolding, incensed at a thing that is contrary to their nature.

A comprehensive grasp of all these facts, and these confronting conditions, dictates the conclusion that the growth and full-orbed development of the I. W. W. could only be benefited, indeed, will be mightily subversed, by multiplying the "ducks" for the I. W. W. pond. Ducks are more naturally hatched by their kind: hens are less safe. The S. L. P. is to-day the hatchery of revolutionists, and of the propagandists of the aims and methods of the revolution. Wisdom may be relied upon, in the fullness of time, to dictate the I. W. W.'s political expression—an expression that will materialize under one or other of the three hypotheses advanced under Answer to III. (b).—ED. THE PEOPLE.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

MOVING FUND'S BIG JUMP

BEST LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS IN FIVE WEEKS. BRINGS GRAND TOTAL UP TO \$2,000 MARK—MORE TO COME.

Last week the Moving Fund took a big jump (the best in five weeks); \$170.52 were added to the grand total, bringing the latter up to \$170.16, or less than \$21 of the original estimate of \$2,000. How's that, "out of sight," eh?

The tone of the letters accompanying the contributions indicate that the additional \$1,000 necessitated by the revised estimates will be forthcoming without fail. John Heidenreich of Cleveland, O., sends \$25.00, five on behalf of the ladies of the Socialist Liedertafel and \$20 for the Liedertafel itself. Edward Hauser, Organizer Section Cleveland, sends \$4.50, with the encouraging announcement "more will be forthcoming soon." F. N. Tuttle of San Diego, Cal., sends 50 cents and regrets lack of work won't permit him to make it more, which will be the case at the next call, if he is working. E. B. Mercadier, San Jose, Cal., wants \$4.00 placed where it will do the most good, and indicates the moving fund as it stands.

This report embodies the answer to III. (c) and (e).

An organization is a structure. A steamer constructed for an excursion boat can not be transformed into a battleship. No amount of pruning, nursing and grafting will turn a sour apple tree into a tree that will bear oranges. The S. P. was not a scheme—though schemers may have joined it, and did. It arose obedient to a principle—the wrong principle that political action is all-sufficient, the obverse of which is the denial of the essential function of the Union in the achievement of the Social Revolution. Such a political structure can not be "bored from within." The nuisance can be abated only by its own decay—which has visibly set in. The joining of, or staying in it by fresh and sound elements could have for its effect only to retard the politico-geologic and atmospheric conditions that doom the false political structure to decline and fall.

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Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily

Grand Total \$1,970.16

Contributions credited in People of January 20, 1907, as Ogden, Vermont, should have been credited to Ogden, Utah.

A. C. Kuhn, Secy.—Treas.

Press Security League.

Friday, March 1, 1907.

FAVORABLE COMPARISON

IN THE WEEK'S RECORD OF SUB-GETTING—CINCINNATI AGAIN PROVES BENEFITS OF ORGANIZED PLAN.

For the week ending March 2nd, 177 subs were received for the Weekly People, and 30 mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 207.

These sending five or more subs were: Mrs. O. B. Olson, Kellher, Mian, 14; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 9; B. Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O., 7; Press Committee, Cincinnati,

CONNOLLY'S REPORT TO THE STATE CONVENTION OF NEW JERSEY

I.
Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 25, 1907.
Daniel De Leon, Editor The People, New York.

Comrades—We, the undersigned: Carl Zimmerman, Section Chairman, George P. Herrschafft, N. J. S. E. C., John Hausek, and Rudolph Katz, two who were delegates to the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey, held February 22nd last, in Hoboken, and the rest of the signers, who were in attendance at the said convention, desire from you, through the columns of The People, an answer upon the following matter:

Comrade James Connolly, the New Jersey member on the National Executive Committee, reported that at the last meeting of the N. E. C. it had voted away its right of supervision over the Editor and the contents of The People. That in so far as even Party notices, letters, etc., are concerned, the N. E. C. voted that the Editor of The People should be seen fit to have the power to deny them publication. Comrade Connolly reported that this action of the N. E. C. took place upon a motion by him that the Editor of The People had no say in the publishing of matter ordered printed by the N. E. C. or its Sub-Committee. He said he voted for his motion and two others did, but that four members voted against the motion and defeated it.

Upon the strength of Connolly's presentation of the case at the convention, the two dissenting, voted to sustain the action of their N. E. C. member. Connolly regretted that he did not have with him the minutes of the N. E. C. meeting which he claimed would confirm his contention.

This affair puzzles us. In the absence of the minutes and seeing that Connolly referred to the Editor of The People as having been present at the N. E. C. meeting and that sentiment for his action was the action of the N. E. C., our conclusion is that you must have favored the action of the N. E. C. Therefore we ask that this letter be published in The People together with the explanation which, as Party members, we demand of you.

Fatherly,
Carl Zimmerman,
George P. Herrschafft,
John Hausek,
Rudolph Katz.

II.
Daily People, 2-6 New Roads St.,
New York, Feb. 26, 1907.
Mr. Zimmerman
George P. Herrschafft
John Hausek
Rudolph Katz
New Jersey

Our special delivery letter of yesterday just received. I lay aside every thing to respond immediately to your demand.

I do not wonder you are puzzled. What Party member, aware of the Party's marching democracy and self-enclosed discipline, could fail to be puzzled? I also congratulate you on the method that you adopt for clarification. There is no clarifier like publicity—the tallest publicity possible.

Connolly's report does not square with the facts. The chimest skeleton of the minutes of the National Executive Committee, most reveal a record different from that which Connolly's report would suggest.

Before stating the facts in the case, allow me, in all frankness, to say that you are yourselves responsible, in part, for the quandary in which your minds are now in. Connolly's report should have suggested to you, on the spot, a certain question, and the question should have been put to Connolly then and there. The answer, the only answer, he could have made, would have forthwith knocked the bottom from under the report, and thereby removed your quandary.

The members of the N. E. C. do not meet to make motions for the fun of the thing; they are not even a "constitutional association," gathered for the purpose of embodying abstract principles in statutory resolutions. They meet to transact the practical business of the Party that comes up before them. Whatever resolution is offered by any of them, and considered, must be the direct consequence of matter that lies before them. Something must have happened to provoke, cause and warrant the act. Otherwise the act is in the air. Now, then, the question that Connolly's report suggested was this: "Had the Editor of The People presumed to refuse publication to anything sent him by the N. E. C.?" The only answer possible to the question would have been "NO!" Even if that question had been followed by no further question, bringing out further facts, the answer would have revealed to you the baseness of the report that the N. E. C., by voting down Connolly's motion, had "voted away its right of supervision over the Editor and the contents of The People," and that "in so far as even Party notices, letters, etc., are concerned, the N. E. C. voted that the Editor of The People, should be seen fit to have the power to deny them publication." The answer would have revealed to you the existence of a state of things that the report had omitted to make mention of—a state of things entirely different from that which the report would suggest to the mind.

The facts, in the fullness that you demand, are as follows:

The issue raised by the motion that Connolly made and was voted down, was not a special issue. It was an issue that sprang up almost immediately upon the meeting of the N. E. C. and that turned, not upon the Editor of The People, or the N. E. C., but upon the FUNCTIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE of the N. E. C. That issue grew in importance during the very first day of the sessions of the N. E. C., which lasted until late at night, when the acts of the Sub-Committee with regard to the Business and Mechanical Departments of The People were under consideration. There was a difference of opinion among the members of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., possibly also among the members of the N. E. C. itself, as to the powers, rights and duties of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. That difference of opinion can be condensed in the following question: "Is the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. the N. E. C. itself, vested with all the functions of the N. E. C., when the latter is not in session; or, are the functions of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. limited to their sphere?" On the morning of the second day the matter came to a head. The history, back of the change in the Party's constitution, that led the National Convention of 1904, together with the general vote of the Party, to re-organize the N. E. C. as at present organized—providing for a member from each organized State, and providing for a Sub-Committee to be elected from this immediate vicinity—was gone over in full. Quoting from the circular issued on Nov. 22, 1902, by Section Greater New York, which circular enumerated the evils attendant upon the then system of organizing the N. E. C., and which called for the change, it was shown that the turmoil which the Party found itself thrown into with periodical frequency, was, if not wholly due to, at least promoted and invited by a system of organization under which the Party's highest executive body was chosen from ONE locality. It was shown that such a system was structurally defective, firstly, in that local frictions, unavoidable whenever men meet in numbers, were unavoidably carried into the N. E. C., and thus became "national"; secondly, in that the large majority of the Party membership, outside of the locality that alone furnished the membership for the N. E. C., was left without immediate participation in, therefore without immediate knowledge of, therefore without immediate responsibility for the national and international acts of the Party. Upon these considerations, the N. E. C. adopted unanimously, on the morning of January 7, an explicit resolution. I quote literally from the report of the transactions of the second day's session of the N. E. C. as furnished by the Secretary of the N. E. C. and as published in the Daily People of January 8, 1907 (Weekly, January 12).

The Manager of the Daily People plant then continued his report, going over in detail the events of his administration. In his report he discussed at length the responsibilities and irresponsibilities of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., and therewith the following resolutions on the National Executive Committee and the Sub-Committee were presented by Richter (Mich.), and adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, The reasons that guided the Party in 1904 to remodel the organization of the National Executive Committee, and institute the present system of a National Committee and of a Sub-Committee, are the reasons set forth in the circular issued by Section Greater New York to the Sections of the Party, calling attention upon the dangers of the then existing system, and dated November 22, 1902; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the function of the Sub-Committee is to attend only to the routine work of the National Committee, and to such other matters of an emergency nature as may arise demanding immediate action during the periods when the National Committee is not in session. In all other matters not of a routine nature, and not in the nature of an emergency, the Sub-Committee shall, according as its judgment may dictate, either await the assembling of the National Committee or submit the matter, with its recommendations, to the members of the National Committee through the National Secretary, for their decision."

The principle, or issue, involved in the resolution was of vital importance to the Party's integrity. Such a danger, as the recurrence of the former evils, above enumerated, had to be prevented. That the danger was imminent, and imminent, in consequence, the sending by members of ONE locality, of the work of the 1904 National Convention, together with the general vote which established the new system of organizing the N. E. C. and administering the Party's affairs—that such a danger was imminent, the tenor of the resolution proves. The functions of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. had to be defined; they were defined; they were defined in denial of the opinion that the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. was the N. E. C. itself and vested with all the functions of the N. E. C. When the resolution adopted on the morning of the 7th, and cited above in full, was being

transpired in the course of the sessions of that same day that there was still some confusion lingering behind. In view of this fact, I—not the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., least of all the N. E. C. itself—I brought up before the N. E. C. a matter referring to certain occurrences between the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. and this Editorial Department. It was the matter of the Transvaal letter.

The Independent Labor Party of the Transvaal had sent a letter in September of last year to our N. E. C., stating its platform, stating it had a campaign on its hands, and asking for financial support. That letter was answered by our National Secretary, Frank Bohn, authorized thereby by the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. and ordered published in The People. I pointed out serious defects of omission in the answer, although that answer, as far as went, was excellent—**ABOVE ALL I POINTED OUT TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE THAT, IN UNDERTAKING TO ANSWER THAT LETTER THEMSELVES, THEY WERE EXCEEDING THEIR POWERS, BY ASSUMING POWERS THAT BELONGED TO THE N. E. C.** I argued with the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. that the present system of organization of the Party's N. E. C. was intended, among other things, to have the whole Party manage its own affairs, and bear the responsibility of its acts, especially in matters of importance; I argued that the Party's foreign relations were of that nature; that the matter should have been submitted to the members of the N. E. C. and an answer sent only with their approval, and record thereof made in the minutes. Finally I argued that only in case of EMERGENCY could the Sub-Committee, a body consisting of members of ONE circumscribed neighborhood, act in such a matter, and that there was no emergency in the case. I was answered that an emergency did exist, because the Transvaal party had an election on its hands, was demanding funds to conduct its campaign, and, if the members of the N. E. C. were to be first consulted, the answer to the Transvaal party could reach it too late, only after its elections were over. My reply was that I could understand such a reasoning if the opinion of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. was that the Transvaal party SHOULD receive from us the financial aid which it asked; but that, seeing the Committee had very correctly decided to REFUSE granting such financial aid, it could be of no practical consequence whether the Transvaal party received the news early or late. The Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. did not accept my views. Thereupon, expressly stating to them my recognition of the subaltern position of the Editor of The People to them, in an emergency that should cause them to decide that the Editor should be suspended from office; expressly stating that in such a case I would hold my overcoat and hat ready in my hands to vacate the office; expressly stating that obviously they did not think the present case one that would justify such extreme measures; expressing my gladness that none but friendly, as to several of them, even intimate, relations existed between myself and them, I considered the issue involved of sufficient magnitude to bring it before the N. E. C. and have it threshed out there, free from the complication of the friction that otherwise unfortunately, and but too frequently, attached to differences of opinion. Accordingly, I wrote to Bohn in this sense, informing him that I would take my appeal to the N. E. C. in the matter. The facts and reasoning, just shortly summarized, I laid in full before the N. E. C., adding that I was driven thereto because other things, that had come to the surface in course of the investigation of the relations of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. with the Business and Mechanical Departments of The People, had caused me to take alarm, and to apprehend the recurrence of the old evils which flowed from N. E. C. functions being exercised by members from ONE neighborhood. Such was the issue when Connolly made the motion which he made before the N. E. C. The issue, accordingly, again was, Is the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. vested with the full functions of the N. E. C., when the latter is not in session? The issue had been broadly settled in the morning by the resolution then unanimously adopted. The Transvaal letter affair furnished a concrete case by which to interpret the resolution practically.

At the beginning of this letter, I pointed out to you an inaccuracy of OMISSION in Connolly's report. I now must mention an inaccuracy of COMMISSION in the report. The motion that Connolly made was not that "the Editor of The People has no say in the publishing of matter ordered printed by the N. E. C. or its Sub-Committee." Had that been his motion, that part of it that referred to the N. E. C. itself would have been promptly ruled out of order, there being no issue as to the rights of the N. E. C., the functions of the N. E. C. being undisputed and indisputable. The issue was exclusively as to the rights, or functions, of the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. I had at no time refused the publication of anything ordered published by the N. E. C. Nothing that I said could be construed as questioning the N. E. C.'s rights in the premises. Indeed, my whole contention was that the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. had trespassed upon functions vested in the N. E. C. I shall not attempt to reproduce the exact wording of Connolly's motion. I then stated that now I could do what Connolly had claimed I should have done before, but could not have done before without contributing my share towards promoting the dangerous misconception by the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. as to its own functions—a misconception that threatened to throw the Party back into the turmoils and other evils, from which the present system of organizing the N. E. C. had rescued it. I stated I would now publish

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"P. L. Q., Newark, N. J.—The letter to the Transvaal was not published sooner because its publication required the sanction of the N. E. C."

There can be no doubt what it was the N. E. C. did, and I countenanced. There can be no doubt that the N. E. C. did not "vote away its rights of supervision over the Editor and the contents of The People." It was all about the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. The N. E. C. could not, if it would, "vote away its rights," which means the DUTIES imposed upon it by the Party's constitution. What the N. E. C. did was to decide that its functions were not to be decided by its Sub-Committee. It was all about the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. The proper course for me to have followed would have been to have published the answer simultaneously with an editorial supplementing the same. In my answer to his speech in support of his motion, I omitted all reference to this point. I did so because the point was irrelevant, and conducive only to a wandering away from the real point at issue—whether, without there being an "emergency," the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. could take upon itself to act on so unorthodox a matter as to express the Party's policy towards foreign parties. Connolly's motion having been defeated, the defeat of the motion being the denial of the powers assumed by the Sub-Committee in the premises; and the point having been immediately emphasized by the carrying of Richter's motion. I then stated that now I could do what Connolly had claimed I should have done before, but could not have done before without contributing my share towards promoting the dangerous misconception by the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. as to its own functions—a misconception that threatened to throw the Party back into the turmoils and other evils, from which the present system of organizing the N. E. C. had rescued it. I stated I would now publish

N. J. CONVENTION

NOMINATES BUTTERWORTH AS CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Meeting Held in Hoboken Reviews the Work of the Past Year and Maps Out Plans For Next Campaign—The Resolutions Adopted.

The Twenty-fourth annual convention of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of New Jersey was held in Bagelman's Hall, Hoboken, February 22nd, and nominated John C. Butterworth of Passaic county as candidate for Governor. Secretary of the State Committee, Butterworth, called the convention class to line up in a revolutionary organization for the purpose of overthrowing the capitalist system—therefore we call upon all members of the working class to organize upon the industrial and political fields with the avowed objects of relegating capitalism into the junk pile of past history, through substituting in its place collective ownership by the working class of all the means of production and distribution.

Bergen county: Goldman, member-at-large.

Essex county: Mattick, Connolly, Hartung, Quinian.

Hudson county: Schreck, Zimmerman, Brandt, Burke, Hemberg.

Middlesex county: Zeirer, member-at-large.

Passaic county: Lessig, Koettgen, Butterworth, Riehler, Young, Colditz, Frauendorf.

Union county: Reese.

State committee represented by Herrschafft.

Permanent organization was effected by the election of George P. Herrschafft of South Hudson as chairman, Connolly of Essex county, vice chairman and Quinian of Essex as secretary.

Committees: on Party Press and Literature, resolutions, ways and means, and auditing were elected, and adjournment taken until 1 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the report of the state committee was read and the various committees reported. The recommendations of the committee on party press and literature brought out much discussion as to methods to build up the party press. The following resolutions were adopted:

That it is the duty of the agents for the various party papers to keep a list of all subscribers in their location, and to report at all regular section meetings all news and to attend to securing the renewal of same.

That the state committee should elect an official to supervise and direct this work throughout the state.

This convention also recommends that each section should establish an agency for the sale of the higher priced books issued by the Labor News Co. The funds to be devoted to this purpose alone, and all profits to go to the further purchase of books to be sold by said agency.

Ways and means. That the State

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There can be no doubt what it was the N. E. C. did, and I countenanced. There can be no doubt that the N. E. C. did not "vote away its rights of supervision over the Editor and the contents of The People." It was all about the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. The proper course for me to have followed would have been to have published the answer simultaneously with an editorial supplementing the same. In my answer to his speech in support of his motion, I omitted all reference to this point. I did so because the point was irrelevant, and conducive only to a wandering away from the real point at issue—whether, without there being an "emergency," the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. could take upon itself to act on so unorthodox a matter as to express the Party's policy towards foreign parties. Connolly's motion having been defeated, the defeat of the motion being the denial of the powers assumed by the Sub-Committee in the premises; and the point having been immediately emphasized by the carrying of Richter's motion. I then stated that now I could do what Connolly had claimed I should have done before, but could not have done before without contributing my share towards promoting the dangerous misconception by the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C. as to its own functions—a misconception that threatened to throw the Party back into the turmoils and other evils, from which the present system of organizing the N. E. C. had rescued it. I stated I would now publish

the answer to the Transvaal seeing a complete one could no longer be written (the answer having been forwarded soon after), together with an editorial to supplement its defects of omission. That was done in the Daily People of January 18th (Weekly, 26th). And right so I should refresh your memories upon a Letter-Box answer which appeared in the Daily People of January 27th (Weekly, Feb. 2d) directly hearing upon the issue before us. P. L. Quinlan, a Party member, having written to inquire why the long delay in publishing the Transvaal letter and the answer thereto, a delay that was apparent from the dates that the documents bore, Quinlan received this answer:

"P. L

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Read Street, New York
P. O. Box 1570. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-
respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamp
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:
In 1888 2,068
In 1892 21,116
In 1896 36,564
In 1900 34,191
In 1904 34,172



Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
months.

Revolutions are not made by laws.
—MARX.

WHO WAS ON EXHIBITION

Following the system adopted in a previous article, a few months ago, of estimating the money value of the clothing worn by our elite ladies, and reducing the same to the amount of necessities of life, the exhibition lately made by Miss D. Bettis at the Dog Show can be turned to practical purposes:

In this instance the young lady's velvet gown, lace ruffles, ostrich feathered headgear, full gloves, etc., etc., may be left out. The values of these items, transmuted into loaves of bread, soup and other workingman's necessities, may be mentally thrown into the reckoning, and mentally complete the exhibition. The only item that need be considered is the bull-dog, which the young lady held by a leash, and which cost her \$10,000.

The sum of \$10,000 represents:

10,000 workingmen's children's shoes;
or
14,857 bowls of workingmen's soup;

The lives of 130,000 workingmen's babies [The "charity" advertisements calling for donations for the Fresh Air Fund, say that 75 cents a week will save a baby's life]; or

The lives of 5,777 "overworked shop girls" [The "charity" advertisements, calling for donations for the Fresh Air Fund, say that \$1.75 a week will save the life of an "overworked shop girl"]; or

The lives of 4,000 "exhausted women." [The "charity" advertisements, calling for donations for the Fresh Air Fund, say that \$2.25 will save the life of an "exhausted woman"]

No need of going further.

Miss Bettis, holding by the leash a \$10,000 dog, dragged at her heels a bundle of 10,000 workingmen's shoes; or an amphora containing 14,857 bowls of workingmen's soup; or a parcel of 130,000 workingmen's babies' lives; or a bunch of 5,777 overworked shop girls' lives; or a bundle of 4,000 exhausted women's lives.

Who, or what was on exhibition—the dog, or that capitalist society that professors preach, pulpiteers approve with a text, and politicians grow enthusiastic over?

A CLUSTER OF PILLARS.

"Ridgway's" is no "poor man's paper"; it is a rich man's weekly magazine, expensively gotten up; it is no "funny paper" after the style of "Puck," or "Jug," that satirizes for the pleasure of satirizing, and tickling the palates of the "groundlings"; it is no "Socialist or Anarchist" publication in which "men envy of the rich causes them to be made the target for slander." "Ridgway's" is none of these. It is an upper class, it is a conservative paper as it announces itself. "A militant Weekly for God and Country." It is no less reliable a source that the subject of these comments is taken from.

"Ridgway's" issue of last January 26 has a page headed: "Who's Who in the '400?" The bulk of the page is taken up with five photographs, one full-size. The photographs represent Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, W. K. Vanderbilt, Duchess of Marlborough. At the bottom of the page is this lengthy, detailed and correct—correct as far as it goes—explanation:

"W. K. Vanderbilt, brother of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, son of William H. Vanderbilt, father of Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, father of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of automobile fame, former husband of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont—O. H. P. Belmont, brother to Perry Belmont and August Belmont, former husband of Mrs. George L. Riva, present husband of the former Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, formerly Mrs. Rutherford, previously Mrs. Sands, originally Miss Ann Harriman—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, mother of the Duchess of Marlborough and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., former wife of W. K. Vanderbilt, now Alva E. Smith—Consuelo, Duchess

of Marlborough, daughter of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and W. K. Vanderbilt, sister of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., she has recently separated from her husband, the Duke of Marlborough."

Ridgway's has unveiled but one cluster of "Pillars of Law, Order, Morality and the Sanctity of the Family." It is upon a majestic colonnade of just such clusters of "Pillars of the Sanctity of the Family, Morality, Order and Law" that the superb entablature of the architecture of Capitalist Society rests.

And it is the thought of throwing down of such "Pillars" that the Mallocks condemn as "destructive of civilization," "iconoclasticism."

HOW HE WORKS AT HIS TRADE.

Readers of The People are not unfamiliar with the name of David C. Coates. As early as the early nineties his name frequently occurred in these columns in reports from Colorado, where the gentleman never appeared but in the capacity of a Barker for capitalist thought, and, of course, bitter against the S. L. P. More recently his name occurred in the galaxy of names collected in the pamphlet "Behind the Scenes," in which autograph letters appeared, from governors and judges down, asking the railroad law firm of Teller and Dorsey for passes, and in which, over the signature of Teller and Dorsey, the granting of the passes asked for was recommended in consideration of "valuable services" either rendered or expected from the office-holding applicants. One of these letters appears on page 46 of the said pamphlet recommending the issue of a "trip transportation from Denver to Omaha and return, good for 30 days, in favor of ex-Governor D. C. Coates, THIS ON ACCOUNT OF THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT." Coates had just before been Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado, and had since become the chairman of the County Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Denver.

Finally, and still more recently, Mr. Coates' name appeared on the list of the delegates who assembled in 1905 at Chicago to organize the I. W. W. In the reports of that convention Coates' name preserved its old associations. It was found in league with an eminent little bunch of pure and simple political Socialists, or A. F. of L.-ites intent upon doing mischief. Coates sought to undermine what he could not overthrow. It was refreshing to watch how he led only from defeat to defeat. For the first time in his experience he felt matched by the Revolution. He sought to throw cold water upon the revolutionary fervor by hinting at the prospect of emancipation being 2,005 years distant, and was made to bolt his words by coming down to "a hundred years" and even those figures were indignantly exposed; he sought to hamstring the movement by the surreptitious introduction of craftism, was detected and baffled, and then seeking to rehabilitate himself said: "I am a printer; I have been working at it all my life, and I will be when I get back and go to setting type." The stenographic report, from which this citation is made, does not reproduce the wave of ill-suppressed derision that met the brazen statement. Barely a year and a half has passed when events come to justify that wave of derision.

David C. Coates now appears as the "Business Manager" of the Wallace, Idaho, "Idaho Mines and Metals." The nature of the gentleman's "setting type" will be gathered from the following passage in a signed article in the Butte, Mont., "Mining Review" of February 9, of this year, in answer to an attack made upon a certain mining concern by the said "type-setting workingman." The passage is as follows:

It was at a meeting of San Francisco elites, organized to keep out the Japanese, these being "merciless" towards the employing class, that the suggestion was made that the best reception of Mayor Schmitz, who compromised their position, would be to peit him with bad eggs upon his return from Washington. "Bad eggs" surely are not "dear Labor" but "cheap Labor" arguments.

It is at all worth the while to struggle any longer for Socialism? Here is another instance of the "check administered to Socialism" as trumpeted in the capitalist press. The "check" was administered in Australia. The third general election of the Commonwealth, which took place early in January, resulted in the "check administered to a doctrine" whereby "collective property" would be made of everything, of every knitting needle and every laying hen." Avant, be gone ye Socialists!

There is another sort of "financiering" for which the capitalist is noted. It consists in the art of lumping figures so as to conceal the fact which underlies them. For instance, the news is blazoned abroad through the Associated press that the Pennsylvania Rail Road has raised the wages of station agents and their helpers \$446,736 a year. This of course does not mean that each station agent and each helper will now receive \$446,736 a year more than before. It means that all of them together will have that much more. The real thing of interest is how much will each receive? If there are 20,000 of these, the increase would be \$22,34, or 6 cents and 12 mills a day. Even if there be only 500 of them the "boon" bestowed upon the men would be \$92.20 a year, or 24 cents and 4 mills a day. The magnitude of the Company's generosity and of the men's improvement—that is what the lump figure of \$446,736 a year is meant to conceal; and that is "financiering."

The Harriman inquiry having ended, all but Socialists will believe Harriman is ended too. Court inquiries may come and go, but Harrimanism will continue until it is replaced by Socialism. The one is a step to the others.

No wonder that, at the convention of 1905, Coates was found struggling to the very end, in alliance with the Socialists, to whom the "business men" to whom the politician it but a lackey?

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the taking, and, defeated in that, prevent publication of the stenographic report of the transactions of the convention. No wonder he and his allies, rolled into final and utter rout, looked sick enough to be taken in charge by some physician, on the afternoon of July 8, 1905, when, at 1:20 p. m. the gavel announced the convention stood adjourned sine die.

CORROBORATIVE.

A revival of Church Fathers would not be amiss. From the works of not a few of them, surely from the works of the leading ones, such facts could be gleaned that would go to prove how far back rootlets of the morality preached by Socialism do reach. Of course their economic notions could not choose but be defective. Nevertheless their utterances were aspirations; and that their aspirations were not wholly groundless may be judged from the recurrence to-day of the evils and, in a general way, the causes also of the evils which the Fathers of all declared.

In Worcester, Mass., the crime has just come to light of a man murdered by a near relative for the sake of the sum of \$1,000 which the victim was known to keep concealed in his house. In Oakland, Cal., a daughter poisoned her own mother a few weeks ago for the sake of the insurance that the mother carried! In Paterson, at about the same time, a mother was discovered to have killed three of her little ones also for the sake of the insurance. In Cairo, Tenn., two young women decoyed a man into a nearby woods and rified his pockets leaving him asphyxiated. In Rutland, Vt., a young woman was hanged for the murder of her husband committed in an ingenious way and for the sole purpose of getting the money he had, and marrying immediately after, a wealthier man. In all our large cities, on all our highroads, and in Congress hold-ups are of frequent, even constant recurrence.

"The aim and the essence, aye, the quintessence of the German Unions is best expressed in the sentence with which one of their own leaders endeavored to define them accurately: 'The German Unions are organizations that have set to themselves the task of obtaining, within the present State, the greatest gains possible for the working class; as such, they have, down to date, declined to consider questions appertaining to the political-economy of the future.'

"In conformity with this tendency the German Unions are not SOCIALIST. They are adherents of no political party and of no order of ideas. Although, with few exceptions, their most energetic and active centers; and although almost all their leaders belong to the Socialist party, within which some or them usually play, as deputies, a very important role; and although the large numbers over whom these dispose constitute the most reliable Socialist aggregations, even if not organized in a class party nevertheless gathered in the fold of electoral Socialism;—all this notwithstanding, these Unions carry their political neutrality so far as to endeavor to distinguish themselves from the Socialists even in most trivial external matters.

St. Augustine's economic terminology was confused; it was confused because social conditions were confused. Accordingly, St. Augustine found the remedy only in abstinence from love of property.

Not abstinence but intelligent guidance of the love will stand. Private property in the necessities of production—that is the source of sin. So long as property remains private in that, the full list of crimes, enumerated by St. Augustine, but unavoidable in his days, will continue to plague the race—now when such horrors have not even the palliation of excuse.

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RATHER WARNING THAN MODEL.

The Paris "Revue Internationale de Sociologie" (International Review of Sociology) publishes an address on "Germany, its Socialism and Unions," delivered by the German Social Democrat Dr. Robert Michels in Paris on February 12, 1906, before the Free College of Social Science. Pity the whole address cannot be reproduced in these columns.

After sketching the gigantic proportions, numerical and scientific, of the German Social Democracy, the lecturer proceeds to unveil the "obverse of the brilliant medal." He treats that obverse under two heads. The first head may be briefly summarized. It has been often dwelt upon in the columns of The People. It is the still arch-feudal type of German institutions, a circumstance that hampers, if it does not hamstring, the revolutionary activity of the Party. The second head to the "obverse of the brilliant medal" has never yet been more than hinted at in these columns. In these days of Union reconstruction in utterly capitalist America, the subject is of prime interest to militants in the American Labor Movement. A few extracts from under that head of the address will furnish the facts and the moral:

"The aim and the essence, aye, the quintessence of the German Unions is best expressed in the sentence with which one of their own leaders endeavored to define them accurately: 'The German Unions are organizations that have set to themselves the task of obtaining, within the present State, the greatest gains possible for the working class; as such, they have, down to date, declined to consider questions appertaining to the political-economy of the future.'

"With the Socialist Labor Party exactly the opposite happens of what happens to the feudally hampered German Social Democracy. While the latter triumphs at the International Congresses, thanks to its finding there the only opportunity to give a loose to its revolutionary sentiments, but upon returning home, is forced to play a timid role, with the former, its language has been calm and deliberate at the International Congresses, could not be said to 'triumph,' but, returned home, its revolutionary sentiments found work to do, and has steadily done it, in accord with the aims and principles of International Socialism.

"The German situation furnishes a warning against, rather than a model to emulate. No wonder the Volkszeitung-Berger party dotes upon the UN-revolutionary posture of the German Social Democracy at home, but smites, with its 'backward races' bills in America, the PRO-revolutionary posture of the same German Social Democracy at the International Congress.

"'Financiering,' the glory of capitalist wisdom so often 'pointed to with pride,' was illustrated for the millionth time by the wreck on the elevated road in this city on the 26th of February. The structure, broke down, and fell on the ground below, the train was derailed, and no little damage done. The Traction Company is now doing its figuring: 'Loss in suits for damages, say, \$50,000; meantime the cheese parings and squeezings that caused the wreck have yielded \$2,000,000; net gain through the wreck, \$1,950,000!'—That's financing.

"Entirely opposite to the French Unions, the German Unions entertain a horror for political issues. The question of militarism and anti-militarism, of war and peace—none of these interest them. They conceive their mission to be purely corporative. Being politically indifferent, they pursue, within the framework of the capitalist system, immediate and material interests. In lieu of the great struggle of class against class, Labor against Capital, they conduct a long series of factory skirmishes against individual employers. Lacking, accordingly, the Socialist spirit and philosophic conception of history, they frequently ally themselves at strikes with the 'Catholic Unions,' to which they do not hesitate to entrust even the chief leadership in their operations."

"The large Unions of Germany—the metalworkers, the miners, the composers, the carpenters, the bricklayers, etc., persist in beating the tom-tom of Union neutrality towards all questions that do not strictly concern the affairs of the workshop. The circumstance is but additional evidence of the extent to which large centralized and wealthy organizations become drags upon the class struggle. By adopting the prejudices of calumny and prudence, borrowed from the world of the bourgeois, their mechanism grows rusty, and the qualities considered as the moving springs of all progressive movements—versatility, energy of action, and the sense of self-sacrifice—vanish. However admirable by reason of its organizing and financial spirit, the bureaucracy of the Unions cannot escape the evolution to which all bureaucratic organism is doomed—the fear of losing the treasured hoards, together with the organization itself upon which that bureaucracy depends, and from which it draws its living."

"Organized in such wise, it may be easily understood that the German Unions constitute the delight of many an inveterate foe of Socialism, especially among the University elements who see in those Unions, whether rightly or wrongly, we shall not venture to say, a wholesome counterweight to the Social Revolution, to the Socialist party itself."

The much recommended "business ways" which the politicians were urged by the capitalist to adopt in making an exhibition of itself. The business firm of George Nesmin & Co., dealers in dry goods in this city, has been summoned before the United States Court to answer in a suit, in which the firm is charged with having cheated the Government out of \$500,000 with false invoices on its importations since 1901. What are the "ways of the politician" but faint echoes of the ways of the "business men" to whom the politician it but a lackey?

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SOMETHING DROPPED

In British Columbia—Twas Kingsley's "Great" S. P. Vote.

Vancouver, B. C., February 15.—Something has dropped in British Columbia, according to promise made in Weekly People of January 26th in re-election in British Columbia. Hawthornthwaite told the electors at one of the meetings "the red flag would be floating over the Parliament building." And Kingsley, the Editor of the Socialist party sheet, notified his readers in large type, on February 2nd, election morning, "that something was going to drop." He did not say the vote, but that is what happened.

In 1903 they got 1338 votes. The next, a by-election, it dropped to a little over 700. That is drop enough surely. But this election they dropped another 100 votes and \$500.00, as they only got 600 votes costing them over \$1.00 each vote, with expenses.

There are about 8746 voters on the list; out of these 6216 are wage workers; the other 3530 are parasites on the body social; so we see they got one vote out of every 10 wage workers in the city. In 1903 the voters' list gave 5719 wage workers and parasites combined; yet they got 1338 votes. See what progress!

Little wonder Kingsley used large type to state something was going to drop; why it was dropped out of sight and still going.

They had 20 candidates in the field in the province; three were in the House last session. One of these lost his seat, one of the others gained one; so they stand as

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

SUGGESTION ACCEPTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I have read with much interest the discussion "As To Politics" in The People, and would suggest that the whole be published in pamphlet form. A discussion of this nature is likely to be received again from new recruits joining our ranks.

Pat Driscoll.

Globe, Ariz., February 21.

NOVEL MEANS OF RAISING DEFENCE FUNDS.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Enclosed please find check for \$15.50, which please forward to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund. The money was obtained in the following manner: On the 22nd inst., Workmen's Circle, Branch 92, gave a masked ball, and offered as first prize \$20.00 in gold to the best mask. J. C. Davis, L. Greenberg, A. Touroff and B. Touroff joined in representing a group depicting our noble comrades, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, in the jail at Idaho, with J. C. Davis as the jailer. We displayed appropriate banners and thereby brought the case of our noble comrades to over 600 working men and women. The first prize was awarded us. After subtracting the cost of costume hire, we decided to send the balance to the defense fund. For the donors,

B. Touroff.

Washington, D. C., February 23.

THE VOLKSEITUNG'S A. F. OF L. SUPPORT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—It has been proven over and over again that the Socialist party is nothing else but an offspring of the A. F. of L., depending on the latter for material existence. The below facts will be of interest to the readers of the Daily People.

The Volkseitung Corporation has received money under different pretenses from Typographical Union No. 7 (German). A short while ago No. 7 received a raise in wages. Here the Volkseitung saw a chance to get some more money, so they sent in a communication, asking for support and stating that they could not keep up the paper if it is not supported, especially now when the Union has raised wages. If the paper should happen to go down the members of the organization will lose their jobs and so it is to their own interest to see to it that this paper should continue in existence; and as the Volkseitung is the official organ of Union named, and has always stood for organized labor, it deserves their support.

A discussion followed; wherein it was brought out that the Volkseitung does not have a deficit, but it has to cover the expenses of "The Worker," against which the members of No. 7, being Germans, protested, as they are not supposed to support the English movement. It has been said that "The Worker" will only appear until the "Daily Call" comes out, and then it will cease. Consequently the deficit will be reduced, too.

A motion was made to the effect that every member should become a subscriber of the Volkseitung, which was defeated. Then it was decided to contribute 1,000 dollars a year to the Volkseitung, payable quarterly, in 250 dollar installments.

Will anybody wonder that the Socialist party papers are hostile to such revolutionary organizations as the I. W. W. I do not think that any comment is needed.

It will also be in place to note that the Hungarian Socialist party paper, *Elere*, has become the official organ of the Carpenters' Union.

A Printer.

New York, February 27.

LEARNING FROM MISTAKES IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People—As announced in The People last week the debate between the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist party was held Sunday afternoon.

Harris opened for the Socialist Labor Party with forty minutes. He put forth the position of the Socialist Labor Party in a rather mild way. The points were: the union question; autonomy and Party press. He maintained that, in order for an organization to be revolutionary and be clear of capitalist influence, it must have its own press and fight as a unit against its enemy. In fighting our enemy, he showed, we must fight all those who take the enemy's side. The A. F. of L. is on the capitalist's side and we, as Socialists, cannot be neutral towards them.

Siskind of the Socialist party then took the platform for forty minutes but said very little, though he talked a good deal.

Harris followed with twenty minutes of very weak answer.

Siskind took the floor for twenty-five minutes and was strong. He read from "What Means This Strike," where De Leon speaks of the craft unions and says that politics is the weapon that is most essential; and claimed to show how the S. L. P. changes, etc. He read from Kautsky's pamphlets to show that the position of the S. P. is right. He also stated that the S. L. P. was an anarchist organization, that did not believe in politics but used it as a mask.

In regard to the Socialist Labor Party,

We would sit for hours discussing many points on Socialism. He being a member of the I. W. W. also, fully explained the benefits of that organization and prophesied the ultimate results would be the uniting of the Socialist party with the Socialist Labor Party, making one harmonious party of Socialism. I feel as though I am indebted to Starkenberg for setting me firmly on the solid foundation of true Socialism. I have an idea I was on the sand instead of the solid rock.

About this time I made application through Starkenberg for membership to the I. W. W. and it was flattering to note for at that time he bestowed upon me the honor of being the first applicant for membership to the I. W. W. in Alaska (as far as he knew). Shortly after other Socialists of Fairbanks became informed of the benefits of the I. W. W. and immediately gave their names to Starkenberg for application to the I. W. W.—perhaps 4 or 5 in all. I, with several others, subscribed for The Weekly People (one year each). I also subscribed for the I. W. W. paper through Starkenberg.

The long winter nights of Alaska gives ample time for reading and reflection on Socialism. I live 8 miles from Post Office, and have never failed so far this winter to call weekly for my paper, making the round trip on foot, and between meals, regardless of this Arctic weather when the thermometer stands at from 30 to 55 below zero.

I, like most all others in this country, am here only temporarily, and when the proper time comes they will come from these apparently hiding places and cast their votes for the Socialist Labor Party. I, being a miner, came to Alaska to better my condition, but this is not easy to do even in this country. I was one of the old Coeur d'Alene miners, before the big strike of that camp. Having no money, mines, or other property the consequence is I have nothing to sell but my labor, and being in this condition I have nothing to hold me here. The principal object now is to get enough filthy lucre ahead so as to be able to get back to the U. S. and cast a vote for the S. L. P. at the next presidential election.

In conclusion I must say that I am highly pleased with The Weekly People and deeply interested in it, and consider it a great educator. It is bound to become greater, nobler and grander through similar acts to weeding out the tares in the I. W. W. convention.

C. H. Spike.
Richardson, Alaska, January 23.

A POINT THAT IS WELL TAKEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The expression that the Socialist party is but the political reflex of the American Federation of Labor has long been one of the proverbs of the Socialist Labor Party. As all revolutionists know, the contention has been proven from every angle from which it has been approached. However, a large number of the rank and file of the Socialist party still labor under the delusion that their party is one of revolution; that its policies are dictated by Marxian or scientific economics. It has not always been easy to make them understand that their party is governed by bourgeois economics, as expressed through the A. F. of L. The best proof in any case being an open and voluntary confession of the accused, we are now armed with the best possible proof. Ernest Untermann, the great Marxian student, translator and exponent, is asked to contribute to a discussion in the "Socialist Voice" of Oakland, Cal., on Oriental Exclusion. I enclose his article as clipped from the "Socialist Voice," of January 10, 1907, and would like to see it reproduced in The People, so that all may see that the S. L. P. point is well taken.

J. D. De Shazer.
San Rafael, Cal., February 19.
(Enclosure)

Untermann on Immigration.

Orlando, Fla., December, 1906.

Dear Comrade McDevitt:

The question of Oriental Exclusion, being a matter of tactics, must be left to the decision of those who are brought directly in touch with it. If this question is so urgent in the Pacific States, that it becomes a public issue, in which the labor organizations take a prominent interest, the Socialist parties of the different Pacific States must face it and support the position of the organized labor movement, in accord with the national and international declarations of our party. If this question becomes a national issue, then the National Committee of the Socialist party of the United States must take it up in the same way.

Of course it is only a side issue, not the issue, and belongs under the head of the immediate demands.

I should have liked to subscribe for

The Weekly People at that time but it was useless under the conditions. At that time the mail was being handled from Valdez, Alaska, nearly 400 miles from this place with dogs; and only a limited amount of second class mail matter could be brought in.

What interested me most at that time in reading the old copy of The Weekly People referred to above, was, that there were two parties of Socialists in the U. S.; and by reading The Weekly People I became enlightened on this point.

In August, 1906, I heard that a Socialist had arrived in camp just from the States. I made it my business to hunt up this fellow. The result was that I became acquainted with Carl Starkenberg, and had the pleasure of hearing him make a public address that was grand to listen to in this isolated camp.

Through him I became enlightened

in regard to the Socialist Labor Party.

Fraternally,

F. D. Tabbetts.
Rollinsford, N. H., February 25.

THE PEOPLE IN ALASKA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Three years ago I strayed into a large saloon in Fairbanks, Alaska, where many miners and prospectors congregate in the long winter evenings to read or meet friends. In this place at that time, I chanced to notice a part of an old and dilapidated paper The Weekly People, the first I had ever seen; and being a firm Socialist in principle, I eagerly read every article before leaving the place. It was, I suppose, the only Socialist paper in the Tanssas Valley of Alaska at that time.

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tion of the American laborer, thereby weakening the power of resistance of organized labor and lengthening the life of Capitalism. If it could be successfully opposed, if Oriental Immigration could be stopped, then surely it would be easier for organized labor to enforce its demands for higher wages, shorter hours, etc., educate its members politically, and thus, by political pressure, hasten the passing of Capitalism. On the other hand, the other side may claim that unrestricted Oriental immigration will intensify the unemployed problem, thereby intensifying the class struggle and hastening the downfall of Capitalism. And they may add, that it is a waste of time to oppose this immigration, first, because such opposition could compel the passing of legislation forbidding the immigration of Oriental laborers, such legislation would never be enforced.

About this time I made application through Starkenberg for membership to the I. W. W. and it was flattering to note for at that time he bestowed upon me the honor of being the first applicant for membership to the I. W. W. in Alaska (as far as he knew). Shortly after other Socialists of Fairbanks became informed of the benefits of the I. W. W. and immediately gave their names to Starkenberg for application to the I. W. W.—perhaps 4 or 5 in all. I, with several others, subscribed for The Weekly People (one year each). I also subscribed for the I. W. W. paper through Starkenberg.

With a smile he meant to be superior, he answered, "Oh! I am an officer of this organization." Great jumping Jupiter, I came near spoiling the whole business, by laughing in his face.

And with a smile he meant to be superior, he answered, "Oh! I am an officer of this organization." Great jumping Jupiter, I came near spoiling the whole business, by laughing in his face.

I looked around the table; there was Becker, Klein's fellow committee man, who carefully weighs every proposition, to see if it will square with the fact that he is a member of the cigarmakers union, and discards without hesitation, and with a supreme contempt for principle, all propositions that to his peanut brain, is calculated to in the slightest degree endanger his chance of drawing the \$500 from that union when he is dead. His puny brain, made its workings manifest on his countenance, as he smilingly surveyed Nick Klein, it said as plain as words: "See what a fine thing it is to have such good leaders!" Zitt, the other committee man, seemed equally well pleased.

By this method of argumentation, nothing will be changed. You must face actual facts, not split hairs about theories. Organized labor is opposed to Oriental immigration. We must support organized labor. But neither the opposition of organized labor nor our added opposition in defense of organized labor will stop Oriental immigration. Neither will either the continuance or the stopping of such immigration stop the downfall of Capitalism. It will merely change the method of its downfall. But if we antagonize the organized labor movement in this question, we should be undermining our best foothold in the coming political struggle.

It is not any question of Socialist principle, then, which decides our tactical position, in this case. It is rather the position of the organized labor movement. And since organized labor demands the exclusion of Oriental laborers, and since our position in the class struggle compels us to back up the organized laborers in every effort to better their condition, we must support the demands of organized labor.

Nothing could move them; reason had no more effect upon them, than water has upon the back of a duck. They candidly told us they would do all they could to prevent the two organizations meeting. Klein repeated over and over again: "I assure, Comrade Frayne, I have my finger on the pulse of the local Socialist movement; and the rank and file of my organization don't want to meet your organization, we have absolutely nothing to gain by such a movement," and then with great emphasis he would add, "we all stand for unity." We would reply, if you stand for unity as an organization, why are you opposed to the meetings we propose?

He would say, "Because experience has taught us, that no good can come from such meetings.

If unity comes would that not be good?"

He would reply with a tantalizing smile: "Yes; but it never will come in that way."

The committee found the same old condition in this case as all committees find, a self-constituted leader, deliberately planting "himself" between his dupes and their interests, the honest rank and file of the Socialist party, are as much the victims of such unscrupulous men as one who is wrapped in the coils of a boa constrictor, is the victim of that serpent. The difference between the two is that the boa constrictor never pretends to be the friend of its victims, while this pretense on the part of Nick Klein is his chief stock in trade.

Hearing this, one Becker, a member of the S. P. committee jumped to his feet and spluttered out a protest against this committee meeting at either headquarters or the S. L. P. headquarters.

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Paulson then invited them to meet at Frayne's house. This brought from Becker a yet more emphatic protest, and he said he would resign from the committee rather than meet in the home of any S. L. P. member. Then the chairman informed Comrade Paulson that Nicholas Klein was the chairman of the S. P. committee and that the chairman of our committee should communicate with him.

Previous to this one letter had been sent by our organizer to Klein, and one received from Klein. Now our committee got together and decided something must be done, and that pretty quick. We wanted to meet that S. P. committee. They would not consent to meet us at either headquarters; they would not accept the invitation of Chairman Frayne to meet at his house, and it was only logical to suppose that the prejudice of that S. P. committee was so deep, that they would never extend our committee an invitation to meet at any of their homes, but our committee was determined that a meeting should take place—it determined that even though that S. P. committee designated Hell as the meeting place, it would do its best to be there at the appointed time.

In a word our committee determined to let the S. P. committee have full and free choice of meeting place and time, we insisting that at that an early day.

Imagine, if you can, with what feelings we, a committee of the S. L. P., on

December 4th read a communication from the S. P. committee informing us that the Young Men's Christian Association parlors had been secured for this meeting.

If there is anything in the spirit theory, then the shades of Marx and Engels certainly must have laughed that night at the embarrassing position this committee found itself in, but "what can't be cured, must be endured"—the mountain would not come to Mahomed so Mahomed went to the mountain.

Though we might have preferred to have gone to hell, we agreed to go to the Young Men's Christian Association to meet the S. P. committee. And there we sat ourselves down in great soft leather easy chairs, with a real genuine mahogany table between us, a soft rug beneath our feet, an extravagant cluster of electric lights above our heads, and all around us on the walls beautifully framed mottoes of the capitalist class.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Roads street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.

National Secretary, The Marwell, 755 Dundas street, London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-6 New Roads street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-Committee was held Sunday, February 24, at 2:30 p.m. at headquarters, Daily People, 2-6 New Roads street, N. Y. city. Present, Jacobson, Neuhaus, Crawford, McCormick, Romay, Heyman, Teichlau, Connolly, Vaughan and Moren. Absent, Chase, Olipp, Wilton, Walters, Eck. McCormick was made chairman.

The minutes, on being read, were corrected by Connolly; the names of Jacobson and Connolly, present at the meeting of February 16, having been omitted from the published form of the minutes.

Max Neuhaus was seated as a member of the committee from Section Kings County.

Communications were read from the following members of the N. E. C., all voting "yes" on the motion to send the minutes of the N. E. C. meetings to the state committees: Heimer, Willie, Dowler, Riel, Kircher, Connolly, Richter, Johnson, Jacobson, Gilchrist. From Gilchrist, making complaint against the Editor of The People in the discussion of the question "As To Politics." Resolved to reply to Gilchrist that the sub-committee has no power to act in the matter. From Adolph Hartung, San Pedro, Calif., requesting that more party papers in foreign languages be published. The National Secretary was instructed to inform the committee that such action could not be taken at present. From Mt. Vernon, an application for a charter, signed by eight applicants. Granted. From the State committee of Va., requesting a further interpretation of Art. II, Section XIV, of the constitution. Moved and seconded that the previous ruling of the sub-committee covers the point in question.

The Editor of The People appeared before the committee and brought to its attention certain articles and correspondence from D. E. Gilchrist, other articles written regarding the relation of the movement to the church, and articles by others condemning politics. The committee was asked by the Editor to support the assistant Editor in the absence of the Editor on his western tour. A motion was made and seconded that the sub-committee accept the information from the Editor, but does not consider that it has the power to act upon it.

During the lengthy discussion which followed, the Editor requested that the following statement by himself be inserted in the minutes. The request was granted:

The Editor is about to leave the city for some three months on a party tour. The acting Editor is not placed there by the general vote of the party. There are pending a number of matters which must be acted upon by his substitute, who, not having enjoyed the experience of the Editor in the handling of such matters, therefore, the Editor wishes to bespeak the support of the sub-committee to the action which the acting Editor will take, obedient to the instructions of the Editor. And seeing that it is possible that these instructions may not be perfectly understood by the sub-committee, when they are manifested in the actions of the acting Editor, the Editor stated what his instructions were and requested an expression of opinion upon them by the sub-committee; adding that in view of the emergency, which, in his mind arises from the circumstances that his post will remain vacant so long, he desired such an expression of opinion on the part of the sub-committee in order that there may be complete agreement, if possible, between the sub-committee and the Editorial department during his absence.

The motion was then amended by the addition of the following—until in the opinion of the sub-committee, an emergency has arisen, the motion, with the amendment, was carried by a vote of six to two.

The manager and associate manager of the Labor News Co. appeared before the sub-committee and requested that Samuel Winauer be placed in charge of the night shift in the mechanical department. It was moved and seconded that the sub-committee endorses the action of the manager in the appointment of Winauer. Motion carried. The manager also reported that the financial obligations of Louis Orange to the Franklin Press had been settled. Motion to endorse the action of the man-

agement in this matter was carried, Vaughan voting in the negative.

The National Secretary reported on the arrangement of the De Leon tour. His action was concurred in. Adjourned.

A. Moren, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met on February 24 at 2100 Sarah street, Pittsburg, with W. Kephart in chair. Present, Gray, Clever, McConnell, Markley, Layton, Weber and Kephart. Absent, Rupp, Herrington, Drudman, Thomas, Clark and Male. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From Labor News Co., price list of literature; also 2,500 leaflets Section Allentown, enclosing \$5, as donation to state agitation. T. Welding, enclosing \$2 for six months' dues, remainder as donation to state agitation. H. Sharpenberg, matter pertaining to distribution of literature. J. Bach, giving his present address. R. McAfee, enclosing a copy of the state new election law, filed and acted upon.

Secretary was instructed to purchase 300 copies of Daily or Weekly People containing Covington Hall's letter.

McConnell and Markley were instructed to go to Monroe, Pa., for agitation purposes.

The Secretary was instructed to purchase 1,000 I. W. W. leaflets in Polish, Slavonic, Croatian.

A warrant was drawn for \$32.30 expense for month of January.

Financial report: Receipts, Section Allentown, donation state agitation, \$5; T. Welding, donation state agitation, \$10; T. Welding, due stamps, \$0; Section Allegheny County, due stamps, \$18.75; Total receipts, \$25.75. Expenditures, 1,000 I. W. W. leaflets, \$3; Postage, .46; Total expenditures, \$3.46. Total receipts, \$25.75; Total Expenditures, \$3.46; Balance, \$22.29; Previous balance, \$11.67; Cash on hand, \$33.96. Meeting adjourned.

David T. Lantz, Secretary.

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

Kansas City, Mo., March 8-9.
Omaha, Neb., March 10-11.
Denver, Colo., March 12-14.
Grand Junction, Colo., March 16.
Salt Lake City, Utah, March 17-18.
Ogden, Utah, March 19.
Tonopah, Nevada, March 21.
Goldfield, Nevada, March 22-23.
Rhyolite, Nevada, March 25.
Los Angeles, Calif., and vicinity, March 27-31.
San Jose, Calif., April 2.
San Francisco and Oakland, Calif., April 3-7.
Portland, Ore., April 9-10.
Tacoma, Wash., April 11.
Seattle, Wash., April 12-14.
Vancouver, B. C., April 15-16.
Pasco, Wash., April 17.
Spokane, Wash., April 18-19.
Butte, Montana, April 22-24.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, April 26.
St. Paul, Minn., April 27.
Milwaukee, Wis., April 28.

GIFTS COMING IN.

Another Batch of Fine Presents For Daily People Festival Bazaar and Fair Received.

Organizer Lazarus Abelson is in receipt of a further batch of fine presents for the Bazaar and Fair to be held in connection with the Daily People Festival at Grand Central Palace, on Sunday, March 17th.

Most of the presents, as the below list shows, are the handiwork of the Socialist Women of this city and vicinity, who have evidently made up their minds to eclipse their former efforts in this direction. This certainly speaks well for them but Organizer Abelson wants others to follow their good example and get busy likewise, for all the presents he can get—and he still needs lots of them—will be put to good use and for a good cause.

Presents received: Socialist Women of Greater New York, Branch D. Mrs. A. Gollerstepper and Mrs. F. Kessler, handsome sewing bag, fine powder jar, three elegant sofa cushions, five fine pin cushions, two velvet whisk broom holders, ladies hair wreath, seven ironholders, handsome lace bureau-cover, button bag; Miss Julia Katz, two baby dresses; Miss Elizabeth Epstein and Mrs. B. Touress, two beautiful hand-embroidered cushions, handsome headrest; Jacob Ungar, city, ladies belt; Mrs. T. Weiss, San Francisco, Calif., handsome pin cushion, three pair of fancy garters; Socialist, leather delivery bag; F. Gerold, New Jersey, cash donation of one dollar; Fritz Precht, city, one dozen artistic and valuable oil paintings.

From now on let the cry be, Everybody on the job!

VOTE ON N. E. C. RESOLUTIONS.

Ballots for the vote on the resolutions submitted by the N. E. C. have been mailed to all state secretaries, unattached sections and members-at-large. Sections and members not receiving the same in due time will please inform me.

Frank Bohn, National Secy.

THE BEAUTY SPOTS

OF GRAND JUNCTION'S POLITICS, ADAMS AND BUNTING.

Henchmen of the Capitalist Class They Exhibit All the Contrasts and Contradictions of That Class And the System Which Breeds It—Some Illustrations To the Point.

Grand Junction, Colo., February 25.—Orson Adams is reputed to be the boss of the Republican party in this burg. Those who know more politically, than a moon calf, know that he is boss of the Democrats as well. J. N. Bunting is generally conceded to be boss of the Democrats, and sort of factotum to Orson Adams.

These two beauty spots on the political map of this locality, being henchmen of the capitalist class exhibit all the contrasts, contradictions, and what not of the capitalist system and class. One, Adams, keeps his hide soaked with whiskey, the other poses fulsomely as a militant or perhaps lowly follower of the gentle Nazarene, while both are active in conspiring, obedient to their masters, to muzzle the voice of the working class.

But why do they do this? Evidently because the working class once aroused and giving voice to their real interests will know the gentlemen under; relegate them to the graveyard of political oblivion. The one will lose the graft which he has enjoyed for so long, the other will lose his position as a cheap political stage strutter, and demagogue, and such cheap graft as his small capacity enables him to make.

Oh! what a pity is there. Two men who once gave fair promise of being honorable and honest citizens reduced so low in the scale of manhood by the capitalist system as to resort to jobbery, trickery, and breaking of the laws which their own masters have made in order to do the bidding of these same masters. But let us analyze this question, for after all these men are only figureheads. Political Parties are representatives of economic interests. But you may object. Let us then proceed to the proof. For instance, to whose interest is the present rate war? Does the workingman ship coal, iron, rails, cotton, clothing, wheat, oats, beef, etc., etc. Evidently not. It is the capitalists, large and small. It is a fight therefore between two factors of capitalism, which does not effect the workingman one way or the other. Now this is a fight between some Democrats and Republicans and other Republicans and Democrats, according as their interests lie one way or the other.

Take again the financial conditions in this country. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Shaw loans \$15,000,000 to the big banks in New York City without interest to relieve the money market. These banks are owned by such men as James Stillman, Rogers, and Rockefeller who are worth millions. Does the government ever loan money without interest to workingmen when out of work and starvation stalks them in the face, to keep them up till they get a chance to slave again for a master? Not on your tin type. Why? Simply because you have given the powers of government to the man who owns all the tools and sources of production and he uses them to keep you in wage slavery and himself riding on your back. He should be plain to you, as workingmen, that they, Republicans and Democrats alike, are opposed to your interests.

The Socialists on the contrary say that since you produce all the wealth you should have it. They say that you should throw these political and social parasites off your back and take control of the government for your own interests. That since you produce the wealth you should organize your own government to distribute it equitably according to the labor that each man expends usefully, for society.

Now, after you have carefully thought over the above is it any wonder to you that Bunting and Adams should be opposed to letting the Socialists speak in the City Park, or should do all the dirty, low, underhanded trickery of a yellow dog to interfere with the Socialists speaking on the street, as they did here in Grand Junction? Is it any wonder that Bunting poses as a church member (supposedly) and an orthodox moralist; should praise a certain drunken and depraved person called Brown, as having made a fine speech, said speech consisting in low dirty language, taking the name of the Lord in vain, and acting in a lewd and disgusting manner, in order to block Socialist agitation? Brown is to be pitied as a dupe and moral degenerate; what then must you think of Bunting?

But the utter recklessness and lack of all or any virtue which decency expects in this man is but an instance of the same thing in the whole capitalist class in their stand toward the working class. You cannot call him but a "thing" made in the likeness of his master. His seeming independence is merely another of the many masks which every henchman wears, being a cheap imitation of his God, Capital.

The whole city council and city administration are of the same sort of stamp. They do the bidding of their masters when they vote away the water franchise, and they strut like puppies full of conceit.

Ah, Fellow Workingmen! when will you cease to give to these understrappers the power to bind the chains of Slavery about your limbs? Wake up! You can only do it by organizing yourselves industrially to "take and hold the full product of your labor" and by voting for the Socialist Labor Party ticket. The

Socialist Labor Party promises you that every power locally which it may be able to wield will be for your interests, and that when the day finally comes when you are ready to run industry for yourselves we will say, fall to, and will hurl the capitalist from power, only to hand it to your keeping. At vote for the Socialist Labor Party is a vote for political and economic Liberty.

Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, headed by R. H. Skeggo, for Mayor. Press Committee, S. L. P.

BUTTE MINERS

Call Bluff of Company and Vote to Raise Wage Scale.

Butte, Montana, February 26.—The vote of the Western Federation of Miners locals here is overwhelmingly in favor of changing the wage scale from \$3.50 to \$4. Some time ago the Company advanced the miners to \$4.75 per day, with the expectation that that would stop any further demand on the part of the miners. But the trick did not work. One of the causes that contributed to the large vote in favor of the increase was the challenge in the Great Falls Tribune, on Sunday, "If the miners vote the increase on Monday, they need not come to work on Tuesday." The total vote cast was 3417; for the increase, 2340; against, 1068.

The Workers are all pleased with the result of the vote. It takes effect on 1st of May. The demand will no doubt be granted as copper is very high.

INDUSTRIAL UNION BULLETIN.

New Weekly Official Publication of the I. W. W. Out as Scheduled.

The Daily People is in receipt of Vol. I, No. 1 of the Industrial Union Bulletin, weekly official publication of the Industrial Workers of the World, dated Chicago, March 2, 1907. The Bulletin is a very creditable production, both in point of quantity and quality.

Another significant feature is that owing to a street car men's strike in Portland here the chief of police did not want us to parade on any street where the car lines run, and when the committee first applied for a permit he marked out a line of march to keep us on the back streets and away from the car lines. When the committee reported this to the league a motion was made and passed unanimously to map out a line of march and show it to the mayor, and tell him we would follow it. If we were not interfered with there would be no trouble, but if we were interfered with there would be trouble; we would follow the route we marked out. Needless to say, there was no interfering. Not only that but the mayor gave strict orders to the policemen to keep their noses out of that parade.

While we were marching someone said,

"If you hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone you will have to hang us all."

We carried a number of banners with such inscriptions as this: "We want justice for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and we will have it"; "Labor has rights that must be respected"; "To Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—fear not, United Labor is onto the game and will see you through"; "Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, say we are right."

"If you hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, hang us, we are just as guilty"; "Workingmen, this is your fight; fall in line."

On the same page appears "New Local Organizations," "News of the Movement," and the list of members of executive board, as follows: Vincent St. John, Goldfield, Nev.; A. Macchelle, Schenectady, N. Y.; T. J. Cole, Blue Island, Ill.; F. W. Healewood, Greenwood, B. C.; Eugene Fisher, New York City, N. Y.; General Secretary W. E. Trautmann; Assistant General Secretary-Treasurer, M. P. Haggerty; editor, A. S. Edwards. National headquarters, 210 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Gracing the editorial page are a satiric, "Shed the Light," and editorials on "What We Organize For," "As To the Revolution," and "Some Things To Remember," with an abundance of paragraphic matter, and departments devoted to "Working Class Economics" and "News of the Organizers."

"We want justice for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and we will have it"; "Labor has rights that must be respected"; "To Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—fear not, United Labor is onto the game and will see you through"; "Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, say we are right."

"If you hang Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, hang us, we are just as guilty"; "Workingmen, this is your fight; fall in line."

Besides those who took part in the parade there were fully 2,500 people who wanted to get into the hall who could not get in. It cannot be said how much money will be left for the Defense Fund, but it is safe to say that Portland will not be behind any other city of the same size in the United States in this respect, either.

Just as it required the execution of a John Brown to bring home to the people of the north the horrors of chattel slavery, and of a Mike Devine to show the hatred of the mine owners for the union, so to-day it required the incarceration of a Moyer, a Haywood and a Pettibone to awaken the sleeping giant of labor to a consciousness of his slavery, and a conception of his class power.

Portland, the city of the Willamette, has for years been known as the greatest steel city on the Pacific Coast. It will never be said again. The names of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will attract an audience anywhere, or the name of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The I. W. W. here now numbers over 700 members in good standing and they are coming in steadily and more they are the kind that sticks, as we have all made it clear to every man that joins that they are not joining a pink society, but the fighting van of the militant working class.

Endorsed by Local 319, I. W. W.

PORTLAND AROUSED

OREGON CITY HOLDS MONSTER PROTEST DEMONSTRATION.

Police Attempt At Interference Met With a Triumphant Display of Working Class Spirit—Inspiring Inscriptions On Banners.

Portland, Ore., February 20.—We have just had a labor demonstration that will go down in the history of the labor movement on the Pacific Coast.

About three weeks ago the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialists here organized the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Agitation League, and immediately began to visit the Local Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., asking them to become members of the League, for the purpose of holding a monster parade and mass meeting as a protest against the treatment these three men have received at the hands of the mine-owners' association. Our committees were welcomed in every union in the city; and the members immediately took steps to join the League.

Last night the parade and mass meeting took place. The most conservative estimates place the number of men and women in the parade at 7,000 or more.

The most significant feature, from a revolutionary standpoint, is that despite the efforts of labor fakirs and despite the threats of employers to fire every one that took part in the parade, the rank and file of every union in the city turned out almost to a man.

Another significant feature was that owing to a street car men's strike in Portland here the chief of police did not want us to parade on any street where the car lines run, and when the committee first applied for a permit he marked out a line of march to keep us on the back streets and away from the car lines.